THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

EXTRA!

A Startling Report.

HERMAN MEETS PEACE.,

eorgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

HREE STATES ASK FOR AN ARMISTICE.

he Terms Proposed.

H. Stephens Coming North on a Peace Mission.

cial to The Evening Telegraph.

ASHINGTON, November 24.—There is a rt here to-day, which seems to come from d sources, and is generally credited, that eral SHERMAN has been met in his mphant progress through Georgia by ernor BROWN, of Georgia, WATTS, of Ala-a, and CLARK, of Mississippi, who offer the wing terms of peace:—

A cessation of hostilities.

Surrender to the United States of the e of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, all troops and arms controlled by the rnments of those States.

The United States to accept the debt red by the war of the three States, and lee to liquidate them for the entire stock ton stored within their limits.

The people of the States to be taxed to he interest on the State debt, and a share interest on the national war debt. The n now in the three States to be transto the National Government in return assumption of their respective State

mancipation of the slaves without comion, and if it be necessary for the United troops to continue their march to the rd, they are to be unmolested by the and to be furnished with such food and as the exhausted condition of the coun-ll furnish.

eral SHERMAN is said to have sent for tions in the meantime from his Governand it is reported that an agreement ived at in Cabinet Council last night.

reported here that the *Tallahassee* has lmington for Halifax with A. H. STE on board. He is said to be clothed wer to arrange for a general armistice

rman's Advance.

PORTED CAPTURE OF MACON.

y Prisoners and Guns Taken.

to The Evening Telegraph.

NGTON, November 24.—The steamer has arrived from City Point, with South-rs that confirm the report of the capture y of Macon, with many prisoners, civil ary, guns, small arms, &c.

eat joy evinced over the news.

giving day is being very generally ob-an appropriate manner.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

NGTON, November 23.—The *Republican* erman has the following:—

permitted to announce that the Rich-ers of yesterday (Tuesday, November d despatches from Macon that on Sun-eneral Sherman was within eighteen that place, marching upon the city.

ceived in high military quarters that a time Forces Are Taken. Information d in Washington is confirmed that the city ntained by Georgia militia, composed old men and boys, and that no attempt made to defend it, fearing its destruc-d follow. No reports from Richmond o-day having been received, the confir-rmalcy of the above probability.

Sherman's Order to His Wing of the Army.

ARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS, Atlanta, November 9.—When the troops leave e march about to commence they will overpack two days' rations salt meat, hard bread, ten days' coffee and salt, ty sugar. Each infantry soldier will records of ammunition on his person. should be made by officers and men ons and ammunition not a round of should be lost or unnecessarily ex-

ected that the command will be sup-subsistence and forage mainly from y. All forces will be supplied with and forage mainly from the country. will be done by parties detailed for by brigade commanders, under such y be prescribed by brigade and divi-anders. Pillaging, marauding, and cruelty or abuse of citizens will be unished. Each brigade commander strong rear-guard on every march, der the arrest of all stragglers. er of straggling on this march should d upon the mind of every officer and command. Not only the reputation s, but the personal safety of every dependent, in a great measure, upon forcement of discipline and the care rations and ammunition.

and of Major-General SLOCUM. ERKINS, Assistant Adjutant General.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ur intention that those connected TELEGRAPH should be allowed to e solemnities and festivities of ng Day. This intention we have proper to depart from in order to the public the late and important from General SHERMAN. In ever, not to encroach more than is necessary upon the hours of rest of es, we republish some of the as already appeared

GEN. SHERMAN.

PIERCING THE HEART OF THE REBELLION.

Sherman's Order of March Through Georgia.

ARMY ORDERED TO LIVE OFF THE COUNTRY.

No Property to be Destroyed in Localities where Army is Unmolested.

RELENTLESS DEVASTATION TO FOLLOW ANY MANIFESTATION OF HOSTILITY BY THE CITIZENS.

Macon Probably Captured on the 20th inst.

THE GEORGIANS DIVIDED AND WEAKENED BY DISSENSIONS.

Fears Entertained at Richmond that They Will Offer No Resistance to Sherman's Advance.

GOV. BROWN OPPOSING THE EXECUTION OF THE CONFEDERATE LAWS AND CONSCRIPTION.

People of Georgia Urged to Destroy All Provisions that Can be Reached by Sherman.

EFFORTS MAKING TO CONCENTRATE THE MILITIA OF THE GULF STATES IN HIS FRONT.

&c., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Sherman's Orders for His March.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER, No. 120.—HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, KINGSTON, Ga., November 9.—I. For the purpose of military operations this army is divided into two wings, viz.:—The right wing, General O. O. Howard commanding, the 15th and 17th Corps; the left wing, Major-General H. W. Slocum commanding, the 14th and 20th Corps.

II. The habitual order of march will be, whenever practicable by four roads, as nearly parallel as possible, and converging at points hereafter to be indicated in orders. The cavalry, Brigadier-General Kilpatrick commanding, will receive special orders from the Commander-in-Chief.

III. There will be no general train of supplies, but each corps will have its ammunition and provision train, distributed habitually as follows:—Behind each regiment should follow one wagon and one ambulance; behind each brigade should follow a due proportion of ammunition wagons, provision wagons and ambulances. In case of danger, each army corps should change this order of march by having its advance and rear brigade unencumbered by wheels. The separate columns will start habitually at 7 A. M., and make about fifteen miles per day, unless otherwise fixed in orders.

IV. The army will forage liberally on the country during the march. To this end, each brigade commander will organize a good and sufficient foraging party, under the command of one or more discreet officers, who will gather, near the route traveled, corn or forage of any kind, meat of any kind, vegetables, corn meal, or whatever is needed by the command; aiming at all times to keep in the wagon trains at least ten days' provisions for the command and three days' forage. Soldiers must not enter the dwellings of the inhabitants, or commit any trespass; during the halt, or a camp, they may be permitted to gather turnips, potatoes, and other vegetables, and drive in stock in front of their camps. To regular foraging parties must be intrusted the gathering of provisions and forage at any distance from the road traveled.

V. To army corps commanders is entrusted the power to destroy mills, houses, cotton gins, &c., and for them this general principle is laid down.—In districts and neighborhoods where the army is unmolested, no destruction of such property should be permitted; but should guerillas or bushwhackers molest our march, or should the inhabitants burn bridges, obstruct roads, or otherwise manifest local hostility, then army corps commanders should order and enforce a devastation more or less relentless, according to the measure of such hostility.

VI. As for horses, mules, wagons, &c., belonging to the inhabitants, the cavalry and artillery may appropriate freely and without limit; discriminating, however, between the rich, who are usually hostile, and the poor or industrious, usually neutral or friendly. Foraging parties may also take mules or horses to replace the jaded animals of their trains, or to serve as pack-mules for the regiments or brigades. In all foraging, of whatever kind, the parties engaged will refrain from abusing or threatening language, and may, when the officer in command thinks proper, give written certificates of the facts, but no receipts; and they will endeavor to leave with each family a reasonable portion for their maintenance.

VII. Negroes who are able-bodied and can be of service to the several columns, may be taken along; but each army commander will bear in mind that the question of supplies is a very important one, and that his first duty is to see to those who bear arms.

VIII. The organization at once of a good pioneer battalion for each corps, composed, if possible, of negroes, should be attended to. This battalion should follow the advance guard, should repair roads and double them if possible, so that the columns will not be delayed after bad places. Also, army commanders should study the habit of giving the enemy the road, and marching through strong positions and also, instruct the[m] steeps hills or

IX.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

THE LATEST FROM GEORGIA

Sherman's Movements—A Warm Reception Awaiting the Invaders.

MACON, Nov. 18.—The excitement in this city has somewhat subsided.

No definite information as the whereabouts of the enemy has yet been received. They are supposed to still in the neighborhood of Gordon, forma everything to the road.

They will meet a warm reception, if they attempt to come here.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

MACON, Nov. 19.—The military authorities are active and vigilant, and every man is under arms. Confidence is being restored.

The enemy is believed to be on our right, distant about thirty miles. The city will be defended to the last.

The Way in Georgia

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 21.

A press telegram informs us that SHERMAN was supposed to be at or near Griffin, Ga., on Friday last. Griffin is in Spalding county, Ga., sixty-eight miles westnorthwest of Milledgeville, where the Legislature of Georgia is now in session. It is forty-eight miles from Atlanta and fifty-eight from Macon. The population before the war was about two thousand five hundred.

The Two Armies at the South

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 21.

There is not much to be gathered from the Georgia papers about the armies of SHERMAN or HOOD. The assault upon Atlanta on the 5th seems to have been made under the mistake that the city was weakly defended. This mistake being set right by finding a vigorous resistance, the assault was given up. One troops attacked, under General Dodge, about sunrise, and drove the enemy from a redoubt on the south side of the town, but were in turn forced back. On the east side, General Lewis drove the enemy into their fortifications; but, as they showed a good line, the assault was not pressed. It turned out, after the skirmishing was over, that the enemy had about twenty thousand men under General SLOCUM. The Yankees were about evacuating the city preparatory to SHERMAN'S great march, and some of the Yankees said they were going to Montgomery.

General HOOD was at Columbia, Tennessee, on the 24th, with THOMAS' troops ninety-eight miles in the rear. Forrest is said to be at Paducah.

FROM SHERMAN'S army we have the intelligence that it is moving in two columns, as the several roads go, one upon Augusta, and the other upon Macon. It is not likely that he is about to separate his columns for any length of time; and his line of march will probably be as follows:—The column marching on the Georgia State road or Augusta, will go as far as Madison, sixty-miles, and there turning to the right, march on Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia. The column marching on Macon will probably go to Crawford's, within fifteen miles of the town, and there turn off to Milledgeville and form a junction with the other body. By this movement Macon will, and the enemy are at liberty to move on Augusta by following the Georgia Central Railroad to Brinsonville, and then marching north, or on Savannah, by following the railroad to its terminus there. We shall soon hear of their cavalry around Macon, and very near, possibly, to Augusta. SHERMAN is moving rapidly, and is not much troubled with transportation. He has burned several stations at the depots he has passed, and is devastating the country generally in foraging.

Sherman's Way.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 21.

Some time in the month of February last, we think it was, General SHERMAN commenced one of those marvelous movements which the Yankees are so fond of announcing to an astonished world. It was, indeed, marvelous in its conception, and in the energy with which it was prosecuted up to a certain point. It would have been still more marvelous had it been developed to the point of intended consummation. After the failure of the movement and SHERMAN'S return to Vicksburg, the Northern newspapers, seemingly forgetful of their recent pronunciations, declared it to be nothing more than a grand reconnoissance, intended only to effect the destruction of the crops and the railroads in Mississippi, and to insure alarm in the Confederate military authorities. No one, however, believed but that it was indeed what it had been declared to be in advance—an audacious movement involving a vast and subtle combination, looking to a permanent severance of communications between the Atlantic States and Gulf States, and the conquest of all the territory lying between the Tennessee River and the Gulf of Mexico, so far east as the line of the Macon and Atlanta Railroad.

In order to effect this purpose, SHERMAN started with a movable column, intending to traverse rapidly the States of Mississippi and Alabama, unquestionably expecting to overwhelm or drive before him the comparatively feeble force under Gen. POLK, and to effect a lodgment finally on the gulf, either at Pascagoula or on Mobile Bay, where he would be enabled to establish a secure base of operations, and whence he could, after effecting the reduction of Mobile, control the line of the Alabama river as far as Selma and Montgomery, and by threatening Johnston's rear compel that General to fall back from Dalton to Atlanta, and ultimately from Atlanta to Macon. The conception was grand enough; the execution up to a certain point was faultless; but at that point the whole scheme failed in consequence of the disastrous defeat inflicted by FORREST on the co-operating column which had sallied out from Memphis under General A. J. SMITH. SHERMAN had come with only sufficient supplies to last him till he could enter the fertile and productive grain-growing regions of Alabama, or until joined by SMITH, who was destined to replenish the Yankee commissariat.

But a system of well devised obstruction impeded his march, and after crossing the State of Mississippi, he found himself at Meridian still confronted by a formidable force, while his own diminished supplies and the threat of SMITH warned him of the surely fatal consequences of prosecuting his march. While it was yet time he turned and fled, without striking a single blow, and reached Vicksburg again with an army which, in the best campaign, had suffered as much as if it had passed through a bloody battle.

We refer to this episode in the history of the campaign of 1864 in order to exhibit an illustration of the dangers which beset the most magnificent schemes and the most audacious enterprises; and likewise because we find in it the archetype of SHERMAN'S present movement, admitting that report speaks truly, and the key to his actual designs.

The departure from Atlanta and abandonment of the Chattahoochee base imply an intention to seize some point on the coast as a new base, and to effect in this way the coveted severance of the Atlantic States from the Gulf States. Whether that objective point is on the Atlantic or on the Gulf, remains to be seen. But the course of his march what it may, our methods of defense will be materially the same, and our resources for that defense very much the same in extent. When SHERMAN was entering across the State of Mississippi, a prominent General in our service, with full knowledge of the comparatively small and irresolute force left to oppose him, we are assured, felt confident that with proper energy there were ample means at our disposition in that quarter for his annihilation, and to that end urged the prompt collection and vigorous employment of heavy gangs of negroes in felling the timber across the roads, and otherwise obstructing the possible lines of march of the enemy, not only in his immediate front, but on his flanks, and, as far as practicable, in his rear.

By this means his march might be delayed until his supplies would be exhausted and a force concentrated for the exigency sufficient to insure his destruction. Added to this, our light cavalry should carry off or consume by the torch all means of subsistence on his flanks. In this simple, practicable way and by resort to military resources, of which we have abundance in the threatened quarter, we doubt not SHERMAN may be caught in a toil from which there will be no possible escape for him, and with that confident expectation we shall look forward to his operations without the least apprehension.

Grant's Braggadocio.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 21.

A profound thinker, rather original in his way was wont to illustrate the mania of book m[a]k[ers] very sardonically, but none the less appro[pri]ately, to show how empty was the reputation [of] book makers, he would say:—"A tool [is a] tool lives and dies, and no one kn[ows] [it] lived; but a tool is born and [dies] and all the world knows [it]." This rough thought dar[k]lar aptitude in the [ma]who hounds on t[he] ofscourings [of] bizzons [to] veter[ans]

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

AN IMPORTANT DEBATE.

Exemption of Civil Officers from Military Service.

"HANGMAN" FOOTE GETS FURIOUS AGAIN.

MR. STAPLES, of Virginia, from the Committee to whom was referred a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of applying to the several States such a modification of the laws of the United States as shall have the effect to decrease the number of exemptions from the military service on civil offices, reported that they examined it with expedition, but can not report to the House any measure which they deem it advisable to adopt at this time, as to modify their exemption laws as to have subject to military service State officers between the age of 18, inclusive, and forty-five years, whose presence at home may not be essentially necessary to enable and carry on the operations of their respective Governments.

The Committee further recommend the appointment of a joint Committee, to consist of one member from each State on the part of the House, and such number as may be appointed by the Senate, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the number of officers exempted in the several States, examine by existing laws from military service, to ascertain if all the Confederate States, for the purpose of carrying on the Government and said States, and if the number to be exempted be larger than the public necessity shall seem to require, that the Committee prepare and report to the House an address appealing to each one of said States to so modify their respective exemption laws as to render liable to military service all able-bodied men between eighteen and forty-five years of age, whose services in their several offices may be temporarily dispensed with, without detriment to the public interest of said States.

MR. STAPLES, in submitting the report of the Committee, said that it was obvious that some action ought to be taken, either by Congress or the State Legislatures, to bring into the military service the large class of men who are now exempt under the State laws. From statistics of the Conscription Department it would appear that there are more than forty thousand men who are out of the army on the plea of State exemption. Virginia retains at home 60,000; Georgia, 18,000; South Carolina, about 15,000; North Carolina, 20,000; Arkansas, [illegible], 10,000; Georgia, it is supposed, between 15,000 and 18,000. It was clear that all these men were not needed at home, and that the number might be reduced without detriment to the public service. The Governors of the several Southern States had recently met at Augusta to take counsel upon the state of the country; they had put forth a series of resolutions, which were excellent so far as they went, but they did not go far enough. They were silent upon the subject of State exempt ons, a subject over which they had authority above all others.

MR. STAPLES said he was in favor of making an appeal to the States; an earnest and resonant appeal. He believed that the State Legislatures comprehended the crisis of the contest. He believed they would see that it would be better to suspend the operations of their respective Governments, or, to obliterate the lines of State sovereignty, than for us to be subjugated or forced to accept any terms or peace which had been proposed us. There was no man more devoted to State rights than he; but there was danger that the mast might be pressed too far. State sovereignty could not save us. It was the army that stood on the banks of the James River that could alone save us. It was said, State sovereignty says. The North had proclaimed nothing but war, bloody and terrible war. No one can look for peace. Why look to a Convention of the States? When or where can the North ever procure such a convention? When the North so invited to a convention of the States on the basis of peace, they would be prepared to set aside all our fundamental ideas. There was no middle ground to be had. It was either independence or slavery. Our only safety was in our Government showing a better appreciation of the dangers that environed it, in arousing its energies and putting forth all its powers and resources to meet the death struggle that is upon us.

MR. J. T. LEACH (N. C.) said that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. STAPLES) had said that, in a certain event, he would be willing to blot out the sovereignty of State sovereignty. He wished to know if such a monstrous proposition was ever advocated by GEORGE WASHINGTON. He (LEACH) was a States Rights man, and he could not vote for resolution which looked to the consumption of [illegible] officers.

North Carolina, continued Mr. LEACH, had [illegible] for a good share of the remarks from the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. STAPLES). He stood to vindicate North Carolina. She had given to the war more than one hundred and eighteen men, which was more, in proportion to h[er] ten, than any other State in the whole Union or South. The mortality statistics of the [illegible] to, that North Carolina has lost one [in] eight of her troops, while Virginia [has] little over one-half per cent.

He was tired of this cant that the[y] the House. Where was the evidence [that] him having done [illegible] A great hue and cry [was] because Governor [illegible] DENS dared [illegible] to say that [illegible] uttered [illegible] had

[illegible] Thank God no [illegible] was

[illegible] Impression

VERY LATEST NEWS.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

LATEST FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The Position of Gillem and Burbridge.

THE THREATENED INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, November 23.—After General Gillem's recent defeat Breckinridge advanced to Strawberry Plains and Blair's Cross Roads, threatening Knoxville and Cumberland Gap. On the 21st Breckinridge advanced to Powell's Bridge, six miles from Cumberland Gap, where there was a heavy skirmish all day.

Burbridge has moved from Lexington with a strong force to protect the Kentucky border from an anticipated invasion of Breckinridge's forces.

FROM MEMPHIS AND BELOW.

CAIRO, November 23.—Three steamers have arrived, with Memphis advices of the 22d, and 645 bales of cotton for St. Louis, and 2.0 Rebel prisoners captured in Arkansas and Missouri. Nearly all the Confederates from various parts of [illegible] and Mississippi, were arrested on

The enemy's advance skirmished with our rear the next day, and on the 10th several trifling encounters took place along the road between Greenville and Bull's Gap. On the morning of the 11th an immense force dashed into our works at the Gap, and attempted to carry the position by storm, at the same time annoying us upon both flanks. After two hours' fighting, the enemy abandoned his attempt to carry the place by assault, and retired in the direction he came. In this affair we lost eight killed and nineteen wounded, while the enemy's loss was much more severe.

On the next day, Saturday, the 12th instant, the enemy appeared in great force upon Gillem's left flank, evidently endeavoring to get between our forces and their base. Perceiving this, and realizing the great disparity of numbers between his and the attacking army, Gillem ordered the retreat to be conducted as rapidly as due precaution for safety and discipline would allow. While this retirement was being conducted, the enemy followed up at a respectable distance, occasionally firing a few shots, but otherwise acting in a decidedly undemonstrative manner.

The next day, Sunday, the 13th inst., a few more miles were made Knoxville-ward, the enemy, as heretofore, still acting shyly. On the night of the 13th our little army, composed of the 8th, 9th, and 13th Tennessee Cavalry Regiments, and a battery of six Parrott guns, under Lieutenant Patterson, encamped at a place called Panther's creek, near Morristown, forty-two miles east of Knoxville. The exact number of men under Gillem was less than two thousand four hundred, but as he had sent to Knoxville for reinforcements on the 10th, he fully expected assistance before morning.

About 10 o'clock Sunday night, Gillem became aware that the picket line of the enemy was being urged forward, and he placed one-third of his command—the 8th Tennessee, Colonel Patton—on picket, and ordered his artillery and trains to be fully prepared for motion or action at a moment's notice.

At precisely midnight a crash took place, and at one fell swoop Gillem's command was attacked upon both flanks, and his centre pierced and broken. According to despatches received in this city by the Governor, Adjutant-General and myself, giving full details of the terrible attack, the scene which immediately ensued beggars description.

Duke's Brigade advanced in front, and fired a volley into the ranks of the 8th Tennessee, nearly all the horses of which were new, producing the wildest panic imaginable. Simultaneously portions of Vaughn's Brigade made desperate attacks upon the right and left, and for more than an hour a jubilee of death and fury reigned supreme, despite the efforts of Colonels Myerton and Miller to secure its abatement. At this juncture almost the entire command was surrounded, and after a series of hand to hand encounters, the Rebels had succeeded in capturing our entire artillery.

Now, the excitement and disorder was at its height. The 8th Tennessee had broken, and what, with new and unmanageable horses and panic-stricken riders, might not be expected? They dashed into the ranks of the 13th Tennessee, which up to the present time had withstood the shock with heroic equanimity. But now the 13th gave way, and both regiments fled in great confusion, disseminating their contagious influenza amongst the men of the 9th Tennessee, who joined in the carnival of disorder.

General Gillem's presence was of no avail, and all efforts of himself and aids to check the calamitous disorder were fruitless. During this tragic scene the light, full moon became obscured, the heavens were enveloped in clouds of inky darkness, and the night became as pitchy black as the innermost recesses of the monster hole of Kentucky; and worse than this, an indescribable mass of soldiers and teamsters were rolling and driving for dear lives towards Knoxville, vigorously pursued and harassed by an elated and victorious army of three times its own number.

And thus it continued until our troops were pursued twenty-four miles, most of whom arrived at Strawberry plains, sixteen miles east of Knoxville, the next morning, in a state of utter demoralization. The enemy kept up the chase until after he passed Newmarket, when the pursuit was abandoned, no doubt from sheer exhaustion, and to obtain time to gather up the fruits of his victory.

General Gillem, in his despatch to the Government, states that the stampede was the most frightful exhibition of panic stricken soldiers he had ever seen. Twenty-four hundred cavalry, a battery of artillery, wagon trains, and a number of hundred head of cattle and mules were one inextricable mass, with the enemy pouring down on all sides. The description of such a sight cannot urge the imagination to the slightest conception of the terror of such a scene.

An official despatch from General Gillem which I have just seen, dated to-day, sums up the results of the disaster, of which the following may be considered the tenor:—The loss in men thanks to the darkness that came on, is small two hundred and twenty covering the total killed, wounded, and missing. The enemy's in this particular, of course, is small. Our in artillery and small arms, is large; we l[ost] full battery of Parrotts, and half the men away their arms and almost everything else [in]comode them in their endeavors to [illegible]ains and baggage, and a [illegible]ttle, and the whi[illegible] to the han[illegible]

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to subscribers out of the City at NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

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To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in at noon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1864.

THANKSGIVING THOUGHTS.

The public do not require to be harangued into being grateful at such a time as this. They require no Mrs. Pardiggle to take them into custody and straight-jacket them into a state of thankfulness. They have received from God exhaustless treasures, each of which has a tongue to speak for itself and laud its own worth. Our national advantages point themselves out so clearly to even the most unreflecting, that the religious observances of Thanksgiving day are felt to be the natural exponent of the people's heart.

We have no need to work ourselves up on the subject, no inducement to feign a prosperity which we do not possess, and to render our thanks hypocritical also. The actions of our armies in the field, the good service of those private workers who toil at home for the well-being of the soldiers, and the unanimity of feeling prevailing between these two vast divisions, are sufficient causes for good fortune, even without taking into consideration all those immense valuable reservoirs of strength which it seems impossible to drain. We have been lectured for our national sins, and we have been told that the nation is being punished for them.

This may be so. But it is good to turn our thoughts away from our sins sometimes. It is to take a one-sided view of one's self to reflect wholly upon one's short-comings. We have some natural good in us. The circumstances under which the first colonists made a home for themselves argue this, and the constitution of human nature asserts it. Let us then take a more cheering view of ourselves.

A perpetual shadow should not intrude into the genial atmosphere of repentance. We must have something to smile at as well as to weep over. We cannot be forever mourning over our sins. The sackcloth will wear out, and the ashes will be dissipated by the gales of time. If we do not, then, give thanks attired in purple-and-fine-linen robes of rejoicing, let us at least anoint our heads, and go with a decent countenance to the sanctuary. If ever a nation has met with retribution, we have met with it; if ever a great people could work out their own atonement and salvation, we are doing it.

When we speak of our prosperity at home and in the field, we do not forget the mutilated scenes of war, nor the dreadful anguish of thousands of households. But we compare these afflictions with the grand principles they are evolving, and the ultimate good they will establish. If through "sorrow's night and danger's path" only the individual can hope to enter a world of happiness, the same discipline is necessary for a nation. And now that so much of that discipline is over, let us not brood too constantly over our sins, but take heart of grace for the good that yet is in us.

What thousands on thousands of Thanksgiving tables to-morrow will be graced by the result of the election! How many plain dishes will be sauced with the conviction that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is to be the next President of the United States! How many a rich *melange* will have its indigestibility corrected by the same thought! That remembrance itself is the good digestion that waits on appetite, and the knowledge that the premium on gold does not after all affect the price of provisions as much as might be anticipated, is the health that waits on both.

Let grumbling, then, be banished from the board; let complainings be ignominiously sent away from the table. Let sweet charity tincture the atmosphere of society with its neutral tint. For all the plums in the pudding—and may they be the reverse of angels' visits—let there be bright smiles and genial jokes. We can take an example from the soldiers in this. They never murmur in giving thanks. With them gratitude is *not* an affecting sense of future favors. They never swaddle a curse up in a smile. They work the hardest for all they get, and they do not grumble so very much even when they go unrewarded.

Some people give thanks as they give alms—they never give them at all, or are so long before paying them as they are in paying their debts. Some, again, go to work at them as though they were driving a bargain, and are bent on having the best of it, and others are as thoughtlessly free with them as with so much borrowed money. How many take a quiet and sober view of themselves, society, the nation, and reckoning up the sum-total, give with humility from the overflowings of honest hearts?

In some of their aspects our Thanksgiving days are the Parisian Sabbath Americanized. The worldly and the religious are out in full force. All social resources are drawn out. The genius of our people shows itself as well in the fervor with which religious meetings are attended, as in the intense energy with which the masses seek means of amusement—skating and sporting bob and bob with each other. New Year and carouse for an opposite reason. The time that the people are sustained in their observation of the day, and is employed, is all an argument of the depth and eloquence in their power. Now the moral influence of a large body of the people

[illegible] very sermons are worth collating. A discussion of the merits of [illegible] would be [illegible] by the smiles [illegible] and [illegible] such a season as this [illegible] and [illegible] such a mode of spending a holiday [illegible] only to gratify his curiosity in [illegible] long lease of life, assured that [illegible] Providence [illegible] thanks.

[illegible] of the Christian Commission. Every impulse that is holy it appeals to; everything which is opposed to the exercise of true Christian charity it is antagonistic to. The extent of its operations will be partly appreciated by a perusal of the documents on our eighth page. They give a detailed account of its character and workings, and relate numerous affecting incidents which in themselves are vouchers for the efficacy of the Commission and its thoroughly good management.

RAISING THE BLOCKADE OF NORFOLK.

The late proclamation of the President, declaring the blockade of Norfolk and other certain ports raised, should afford all good citizens in this section of the Union the sincerest gratification. The fact itself shows that the Government has so implicit a faith in its ability to hold the particular points on our seaboard named in the proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN, that it no longer hesitates to open them to trade, and to guarantee all due protection to those citizens who may avail themselves of a privilege and benefit so long necessarily suspended.

Philadelphia once had a most advantageous commerce with Norfolk, and with a vast extent of interior country which our merchants reached through that port. The time is favorable for renewing that commerce at once and extending it to the utmost possible limits to which capital and enterprise can extend it. It depends entirely with our own citizens whether they will reap the first fruits of a revived commercial intercourse with the South as fast as the Administration can and does open the way for it, or leave those fruits to be gathered and appropriated by their more active and thrifty neighbors of Baltimore, New York, and Boston.

We make no doubt that the people of the cities named will be wide awake to the golden opportunity that is presented to them by the removal of the blockade of Norfolk, and unless we bestir ourselves in the same direction we shall exhibit our old-time slowness and apathy, and deserve to remain stagnating in the midst of more natural resources for trade than are possessed by all the cities of the North besides.

Why should Pennsylvania allow New York and Boston to grow rich on her fields, and her mines, and her forests? Why should she suffer the people of other States to be the carriers of her products to profitable markets, and to realize enormous wealth in the sale of them at a large advance on the first price paid to the procurers? This is what has been done in the past, and is yet being done. Is there never to be a change for the better? Will our people never arouse themselves to a right understanding of their interests, and put forth the energy that is necessary to promote and secure those interests?

No better chance could be offered to begin the work than that which the gradual re-establishment of commercial relations and intercourse with the South presents. Norfolk, Virginia, is naturally one of the finest harbors on our entire sea-coast; and with the close of the war, and the new elements, social and political, that will no doubt be brought to bear in the development of the material riches of the Southern country, it must in course of time become one of the most prosperous of our American ports, both as respects the coastwise trade and foreign commerce. A line of railways will connect Norfolk with all parts of the South, even to the uttermost limits of Texas and Florida; and it is but reasonable that, for much of all that the North can pour into the lap of the South through her ports, the South will be able to return an equivalent in her principal staples, whose production free labor will increase in amount one hundred fold and more.

And let us, while on this interesting subject, observe, generally, that one of the most efficient, because powerfully conciliating measures which the Government can employ to effect a conquest of the Rebellion and renew amicable connections between the people of the whole country, is the re-establishment of commercial intercourse between us as speedily as circumstances will admit of its being done. The President is evidently aware of this, and his recent proclamation shows that he is determined to test at the earliest practicable moment the virtue of bringing the two sections of the country together in friendly association, and binding them to one another by the gentle, yet strong bonds of mutual interest. It has been said that the war has put implacable hatred between the belligerents, and nothing can ever unite them in peace and affection again. The prophecy is made by those whose wish is probably father to their thought. But be all that as it may, the problem can only be solved by experiment, and it is the duty of the Government to lose no time, and spare no proper means in trying the question practically. This opening, then, of the port of Norfolk, is a fair beginning of the work, and we shall soon see how it will result. The effort, at all events, can do no harm, while it may prove productive of the greatest good.

LIGHT IN EGYPT.

For many years the lower portion of Illinois bordering on the Ohio river, and extending towards the interior of the State for something like one hundred miles, has been styled in political circles "Egypt." The old Whig party fixed this name upon it from the fact that there were but one or two counties out of a couple of dozen which ever gave Whig majorities. But the "thick darkness" which has enveloped this modern Egypt is being rapidly dispelled, and nothing has so tended to let light upon that region as the war in which we are now engaged. Nearly this whole portion of Illinois was originally settled by men from the slave States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. They were poor men, who left those States because of the difficulties thrown in the way of their advancement in wealth and position by the aristocracy of Slavery. As is the case generally in the Southern States with those who do not possess slaves, these men, who sought more freedom in Illinois, were not only impoverished, but were grossly ignorant. And when they cast their lot in the soil of a free State they carried with them the old ideas of democracy and such loathing for the slave as every section of the country [illegible] that [illegible] cradle of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

THE SITUATION.

From the Tribune.

The movement of General Sherman is discussed very generally as if it were a perfect independent operation, and as if its failure or success were to be determined wholly without reference to the conduct of the war at other points. Sherman is earnestly compared to Napoleon's marching on Moscow, and to Charles XII. entering on his mad career, and to Frederick the Great penetrating Bohemia in the second Silesian war, and to we know not how many other generals in which schemes that which he has now undertaken has no essential likeness whatever. In opposition to all these vague and mendicant analogies, it is worth while to remember that the army under General Sherman is but one of the many which obey the direction of Lieutenant-General Grant; and that Sherman is certain to receive the powerful co-operation of other armies which line his move and act as parts of one machine guided by one will.

Richmond papers report that Lee has already sent a considerable force to the defence of sundry points threatened by Sherman. We may safely assume that if he had done anything of the kind the Richmond papers would have asserted the direct contrary. The army which Lee commands is now holding a line of probably not less than thirty miles in extent. To hold it, his force is attenuated to the last degree consistent with safety. When he decides to divide his army, he in fact decides to abandon some portion of this line; and the position is such that the abandonment of any part necessitates the evacuation of Petersburg, and the surrender of all those military advantages for the sake of which that otherwise worthless town has been so obstinately defended. Since, therefore, we have not yet seen of the occupation of Petersburg by our forces, we may conclude that the whole of Lee's troops are still in the trenches near Richmond.

It is stated again that Early has finally abandoned the Shenandoah to Sheridan, and that the latter, no longer needing a large army, has despatched two corps to the James. On the latter point we express no opinion, but we deem the report about Early so far wrong as this: that he cannot and will not withdraw from the valley the forces necessary to defend Lynchburg. That has wholly given over any purpose of attacking Sheridan is probable enough. But the very dilemma shows how even the inactive army of Sheridan is strengthening the hands of Sherman, in his far-away march through Georgia. Early can go neither to Richmond, nor to oppose Sherman.

As for Hood and Beauregard, they can hardly be mentioned without a laugh. Never was an army so judiciously out of place as that which these mad-cap leaders hurried off to the West, while the scene of danger was with equal rapidity lifted to the East. It is hinted that Beauregard has sent his main body to Corinth, and thence down the railway in order to get it once more transported into Georgia and towards Macon; but the plan is too hopeless. A stern chase is a long chase, and no remaining railway help could bring those forces within three days' march of Sherman's columns. On the other hand, Beauregard finds his projected invasion of Tennessee impossible in the face of a large and watchful army under Thomas; and in fact can neither get nor run with safety.

Three great armies, therefore, are seen to be actively helping Sherman—the armies under Grant near Richmond, under Sheridan in the Shenandoah, and under Thomas on the northern flank of the Tennessee. They together occupy and control the total forces of the Rebellion, and by insure to Sherman an open country for his advance, or they stand waiting to seize the first point at which his movement shall cause to be abused. The truth is that the Rebellion at last finds itself confronted by an enemy too strong to meet at all points, and the only question now is at which point it shall first surrender.

SHERMAN'S PERILS.

From the Tribune.

The Rebels might not be able to send any portion of their army from Virginia in time to impede or harass the march of General Sherman through Georgia. But from such points as Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah, from the rebel garrisons all along the seaboard of North and South Carolina, a force of perhaps twenty thousand men might quickly be gathered on the flank of the Savannah before Sherman could reach it.

Add to these the militia of Georgia, who are already in the field under Cobb, and the militia of the adjoining States—constituting a force certainly twenty thousand in number. These forty thousand men might hope to obstruct Sherman's advance, in his long march, for days, if not for weeks, during which time they might suppose he would be able to get round into the western part of Georgia, in Sherman's rear.

There have been rumors that the forces under Breckinridge in Southwestern Virginia, and those under Early in the Shenandoah Valley, were both vanishing, or else disappearing, and that portions of them were being sent off for work somewhere else. May it not be that Lee has actually and hastily sending troops from Petersburg to the Savannah, and that Breckinridge's and Early's will supply the places of those who have been sent away? We suppose General Sheridan is keeping a bright lookout for Early.

We never doubted that perils environed Sherman's extraordinary campaign. We could hardly believe that his march would be entirely unobstructed. But we devoutly trust that his genius and his glorious army will cut their way through all obstructions.

Death of the Oldest Paris Dandy.

Major Fraser is dead; Major Fraser, an old fogy, who from 1827 to 1864 inhabited Paris, and who, when in town, was rarely to be seen anywhere than on that small but choice section of the *boulevard* which extends from the Chaussee d'Antin to the Rue Lafitte. Who was Major Fraser? The Parisians would reply that he was the fashionable eccentric Englishman, who dressed his gods well, loved to make queer wagers, and was a member of the Jockey Club. But his story is curious, and few people knew it. Major Fraser was the great-grandson of the Simon Lord Lovat executed for high treason in the reign of George II.

One of his family then settled in France and took service in the French army. Major Fraser's father emigrated to Portugal in 1790, and took a Portuguese wife. The issue of this marriage made his way in the world. Two daughters, yet living, became the wives of rich noblemen. The one is the Countess de Bombelles, and the other the Marquise de Gargalle, of Naples; one son was a secretary of embassy in Austria; the other, Henry Thomas Fraser, was the Major Fraser who has come to his grave. He was born at Babajoz, in Portugal, where he lived up to the age of eleven years.

He had then lost both father and mother, and was committed to the care of M. de Lebrun, the tutor of Prince Felix de Schwartzenberg. The two pupils were sent together to Russia, where they entered the military service as cadets. Their friendship, dating early, was continued in Paris. The latter used to be fond of recounting how he took part in the battle of Leipsic, and rode into Paris with his regiment of Russian hussars.

But of late years he left off telling these stories, because they made him out to be older than he wished to be thought, and he was singularly well-preserved man for his age. He left the Russian service in 1827, with the rank of major, and ever after lived in Paris, in an apartment in the large house on the Boulevard des Italiens, belonging to the Marquis of Hertford. The furniture of these rooms was simple, and not in proportion to the high rent of lodgings in that quarter. There was little to be seen in them beyond an old sword, a large map, a bearskin, a few books, a small assortment of polished boots, and a barrel of Xeres wine always on tap for the accommodation of friends.

Every day, when his bed was broken, he replaced it in a coffin, in which he was wont to say that he got better than in bed, because he was not apt to tumble out when disturbed by the night-cab to which he was very subject. He once won a bet with Lord Henry Seymour that he could ride to Brussels and back in thirty-six hours, and he did it. Another time he rode for a bet to Compiegne and back every day, for seven days running.

Though all this he was an accomplished scholar, and annually capped Latin verses with Jules Janin, and was the friend of Alfred de Musset, Balzac, and Romieu. He was a member of most of the gambling clubs in Paris, but never played himself. Notwithstanding his eccentric and, as it is supposed, frivolous life, he had a practical taste for the industrial pursuits of the presentage. He was a director of several railways, and died lately from a fever caught in Portugal, whither he had gone to organise a company.—*Times' Letter.*

The Constitution of Nevada provides that the consent of three-fourths of a jury, in civil cases, shall be sufficient to settle the verdict.

HOW HE WORMED IN, AND HOW HE GOT OUT.

Among the items of the experience of Pardon Worsley, the chief witness for the Government in the trial of those persons charged with furnishing goods to him as a known blockade-runner, we glean the following from his own narrative.—

While engaged in peddling fruit around the camps within the defenses of the Potomac, he was approached by several Southern ladies, who had for a long time vainly desired a pass through our lines, and although their application to the authorities was backed by some of the first citizens of Washington, it failed of its purpose. Mrs. Chancellor, one of the ladies alluded to, by dint of strong promises to introduce him to Mosby, induced Worsley to consider her proposition.

Worsley was permitted to take the ladies through the lines. This, Worsley says, was in April last, and was his last passage through into Rebel territory. He accomplished his purpose rapidly, being however to see Mosby, who was out on a raid. But, on the representations of Mrs. Chancellor, who was grateful for the safe convoy home, her husband, also was post-guard of the town of Middleburg, used Worsley with kindness, and gave him and his driver the following pass:—

"Mrs. Virginia Worsley and James Sloan, the couriers of the bearer, A. Chancellor, esq., to Middleburg as an escort for the two Southern ladies, Misses of Washington, whose names are known to Colonel Mosby. Also, one lady from Rappahannock county, Virginia, now in Washington, who had procured passes to come home. Please allow them to pass without molestation. Any person of Washington, having no connection with the Federal army, and I hope will not be molested by any military officers we may be so unfortunate to meet; as their object was one of accommodation to families only.

"By order of Colonel J. S. Mosby.

"Middleburg, Va., April 30, 1864."

Worsley returned to Washington, reported progress, and was permitted to proceed as best suited him, until he had gained an interview with Mosby.

Taking with him articles he knew he could sell, he made another trip, arriving in Middleburg May 7, 1864. Immediately on his arrival he disposed of all his wares, and was urged to continue his trips. Mosby being again absent, Mrs. Chancellor had used her influence with him to the extent of getting him to name a day on which he would meet Worsley; meantime he instructed his adjutant to issue a pass to Worsley, which was worded as follows:—

"Mr. F. Worsley and James Sloan have permission to bring goods out from Washington, and sell to the citizens of Rappahannock and Loudon counties.

"C. H. BLACKWELL.

"By order of Colonel J. S. Mosby.

"May 7, 1864."

Taking with him orders for a variety of goods, he returned to Washington, obtained another load, and arrived at Middleburg on the day appointed, met Mosby, who not only received him cordially, but invited him to a dinner, at which two hundred of his men participated, and upon which occasion Worsley was, by Mosby, appointed as sutler to his battalion. At the same time the following pass, which Worsley has since used on every trip he made, was given to him by Mosby:—

"HEADQUARTERS FORTY-FIFTH VIRGINIA P. S. BATTALION, May 23, 1864.—Mr. Worsley having obtained permission to import goods into this section from the Federal lines, all Confederate soldiers and citizens are forbidden to interfere with him in any manner, under penalty of being treated as robbers. JOHN S. MOSBY,

"Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding."

From that time forth, and for several trips Worsley was not molested, though not altogether unsuspected. In fact, he was told that watches were set to detect, if possible, by what routes he came within their lines with his goods. Thereafter he left Washington at midnight, and traveling by the most unfrequented routes by night, and hiding in the woods by day, he succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Rebels. Another plan for his detection was then arranged.

An application for a safe-conduct through the Federal lines was applied for by Fanny Noland, a sharp-witted, daring, and malignant she-Rebel. As Worsley had carried other women through previously, he could not refuse her without being suspected; so he consented at once to do so, and brought her to Washington, where she had many friends; and doubtless some who read these lines will remember her introduction of Worsley to them as her friend and trusty friend. From that time he was almost overwhelmed with letters from Washingtonians and others to be carried to their friends in rebeldom.

Fanny accompanied him on his return trip, and he says it was the most hazardous one he ever undertook, never once appearing on a traveled road; he kept in by-paths and on roads made through the woods by wood-choppers, until he struck the Middleburg pike, where they heard that Federal scouts were approaching Middleburg by the Leesburg pike. He whipped his horse into a gallop, and arrived in Middleburg a few minutes ahead of the scouts. Upon their arrival they proceeded to arrest many of Mosby's men; but knowing Worsley, they foolishly passed him and his goods by untouched.

No sooner had they departed from the town than one of Mosby's officers went to Worsley, as he sat upon a piazza, and calling him "a spy," and seizing him by the throat, told him to prepare to die, charging him with prearranging the descent of the scouts upon them; it was in vain he protested his innocence; the threat was about being carried into execution, when Fanny Noland interposed to save Worsley; asserting his entire ignorance of the affair, and telling the officer he would have to shoot Worsley through her body. The officer finally granted a brief respite, that she might go and see Mosby, which she did, and so satisfied that personage of Worsley's innocence, that he went and released him, and apologized for the rough treatment of which he had been the victim.

After that, and until the last trip he made, Worsley thought himself clear of all suspicion. On the occasion he referred to, however, a friend had informed him that heavy orders for goods had been given him, with the intent, when he should return with the goods, to hang him and confiscate his goods. Of course he did not return.—*Wash. Chronicle.*

Colonel Mosby to General Sheridan.

From the Richmond Dispatch of Monday.

The following is a copy of a letter sent to General Sheridan by Lieutenant-Colonel Mosby. It shows at once the moderation and humanity of that gallant and energetic officer. The fate of his men, brutally murdered by the enemy, has been avenged on the command guilty of the atrocity. The multitudes of other captives taken by him have been treated as prisoners have a right to expect, and the proposition is indirectly submitted to Sheridan that this shall be the course on both sides, for the future; all that is necessary to secure it being the observance by the enemy of the rules of war.

NOVEMBER 11, 1864.—Major-General P. H. Sheridan, Commanding United States forces in the Valley.—General:—Some time in the month of September, during my absence from my command, six of my men, who had been captured by your forces, were hung and shot in the streets of Front Royal, by the order and in the immediate presence of Brigadier-General Custer. Since then, another (captured by a Colonel Powell, on a plundering expedition into Rappahannock) shared a similar fate. A label affixed to the coat of one of the murdered men declared that "this would be the fate of Mosby and all his men."

Since the murder of my men not less than seven hundred prisoners, including many officers of high rank, captured from your army by this command, have been forwarded to Richmond; but the execution of my purpose of retaliation was deferred in order, as far as possible, to confine its operation to the men of Custer and Powell. Accordingly, on the 6th instant, seven of your men were, by my order, executed on the Valley pike—your highway of travel.

Hereafter any prisoners falling into my hands will be treated with the kindness due to their condition, unless some new act of barbarity shall compel me reluctantly to adopt a line of policy repugnant to humanity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. MOSBY, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Reverdy Johnson on the Abolition of Slavery.

Delighted to hear the result of yesterday's election. A new era is now dawning on our State. Slavery ended, and she will be, as Washington said she would be in that event, the "garden spot" of the United States.

He said so in a letter to St. John Lincoln in 1796. It is done also in the whole country (as I think it will be), great as our prosperity has been in the past, and high as has been our name with the nations of the world, both will be immeasurably, almost, enhanced.

God grant it may be so.

Yours truly, REVERDY JOHNSON.

FOREIGN JOTTINGS.

—The Grand Duke of Tuscany has prepared a protest against the project of making Florence the capital of Italy, as contrary to the rights reserved to him by the treaty of Zurich.

—The Paris journals state that the Hungarian General Kuplas, having "won 57,000 francs in one hour and a quarter at the Casino of Spa," has gone to London to be married.

—The municipal junta of Palermo has caused Garibaldi's portrait to be hung up in the room in which the General, at the time of his dictatorship, used to give audience.

—The insurance companies of Great Britain have all united in a determination refusing to pay for any of the damages resulting from the recent great gunpowder explosion at Erith.

—Bishop Crowther, the new black Bishop of the Niger, has been received in Africa with much cordiality. He made an address to the pastors and people of Sierra Leone.

—There are now building for the through broad-gauge routes from New York to St. Louis (1200 miles) one hundred and fifty locomotives, five thousand freight cars, and elegant passenger cars in proportion.

—It is proposed to turn a large portion of Carlisle Castle into warehouses and manufactories; but the citizens have sent in a petition to the government protesting against the desecration of the ancient fortress.

—It will take two years to complete the removal of the capital of Italy from Turin to Florence. What the continental people call the cabinets of ministers will only be removed from Turin at present. The archives, the offices of the different branches of the military and civil administrations, will follow. Turin, therefore, will not feel the shock of the transfer so suddenly as it had been supposed.

—Garibaldi is encountering another storm of popularity. The love and admiration of republican heroes are not yet dead in Europe. He is overwhelmed with personal attentions, and enriched by the offerings of his friends. The poor, and naked, and outcast walk past the General's corridor. He shakes hands with all. Women torment him by kissing his face. Strangers force their hands and their company on him, and sit staring at him. He endures all with a patience truly wonderful.

—An invention has lately been brought out a Paris, by which it is claimed that printing can be conducted without the employment of ink. The process consists in the introduction between the paper and the type of a sheet of some fabric on which is deposited lampblack and glycerine. It is thought, too, that by increasing the number of the latter intermediate sheets, and enhancing the pressure, a great number of impressions may be obtained simultaneously. The process is merely a modification of an old method.

—The Mexican ladies place a certain kind of lightning-bug in their hair to imitate diamonds. Six of the insects were lately sent to Paris, and at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences experiments were made as to the light emitted, and an analysis of its quality. It is proved to be sufficiently strong to admit of reading by the light of one *cucuja*, which, although of the nature of that of the glowworm, exceeds it in intensity and steadiness, casts no shadow, and has a slightly yellow tinge. Serious efforts are to be made to acclimatize and propagate these *insectes bijoux*.

—Railway accommodations are lessening in Europe, while here they are increasing. It seems that, either from want of agreement or want of consideration, there is only one fast through train a day between Paris and Vienna, while in former years there were two trains. Four years ago, when there was no bridge across the Rhine, and passengers had to go by omnibus from Strasburg to Kehl, the time between Paris and Munich was less than it is at present. The rule which is thus inaugurated on the great railroads is observed faithfully on the minor branch lines; and though the railway map of Germany is filling up rapidly, and the blank spaces are less than before, the scantiness of accommodation, instead of diminishing, seems to increase.

—Since the announcement that Florence was to be made the capital of Italy, property there has greatly enhanced in value. As an instance, it may be mentioned that two days before the news of the transfer of the capital had been spread, a Turinese banker had entered into a contract with a Florence gentleman for buying a house. The owner had asked £5000 sterling, and the banker had offered £4000. Whilst they were negotiating, the great news reached Florence, and the banker, who wished to have the house, was obliged to pay £12,000 for it. A small room, which let for ten francs per month, has now gone up to sixty francs at once. Florence can no longer be called the cheapest as well as the loveliest city in Europe.

—Queen Maria Christina, of Spain, is about to return to that country. She has long been subjected to great misfortunes, political and personal. She has lost her property, and, what is said to have still more sensibly affected her, has lost the children who shared her exile and misfortune. She is understood to have resigned herself almost entirely to devotion; and it is felt in Madrid by all parties, that now the circumstances of the nation have so much altered as almost to preclude the possibility of her exercising any active political influence in the court, it is not decent to deprive the daughter on the throne of the society of the mother who contributed so largely to secure it for her.

—Sterne's father was a shiftless, roving Irish officer in the early part of the last century. He served in Marlborough's wars, and was cast adrift, like many greater people, by the caprice of Queen Anne and the sudden peace of Utrecht. Of him only one anecdote remains. He was, his son tells us, "a little smart man, somewhat addicted to the bottle in his temper; and during some tiffing at Gibraltar he got into a squabble with another young officer, a Captain Phillipse. The subject, it seems, was a goose; but that is not now material. It ended in a duel, which was fought with swords in a room. Captain Phillips pinned Ensign Sterne to a plaster wall behind; upon which he quietly asked, or is said to have asked:—'Do wipe the plaster off your sword before you pull it out of me,' which, if true, showed at least presence of mind.

—The London journals print 248,000 copies daily. The total sale of copies of weekly journals amounts to 2,263,296, of which number 1,119,000 copies are issued by newspapers partly political, partly literary; 510,400 copies thereof are purely political; 252,500 are issued as sporting sheets; 47,000 copies are devoted to agriculture; 44,000 copies are devoted to architectural and polytechnic arts; 40,750 copies are issued by periodicals devoted to general literature; 16,000 copies are issued by periodicals exclusively devoted to medicine, chemistry, pharmacy, etc.; 12,000 copies devoted to law; 8500 to music, and 183,700 to theology. The statistics of magazine literature, inclusive of reviews, both weekly, monthly, and quarterlies, show still more astonishing results, they having quadrupled within five years.

The Sailor's Fair at Boston.

A BOX OF ARMS AND TROPHIES WITH AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM GENERAL GRANT.

From the Boston Advertiser, November 21.

A box of arms and trophies has been received from General Grant for the Sailor's Fair, accompanied by the following autograph letter, which will probably be raffled for:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 16, 1864.—To the Managing Committee of the Sailor's Fair, Boston:—I have just shipped, per Adams' Express, a box of trophies from the battle-field to your address, which please accept as a donation from the armies operating against Richmond to the Sailor's Fair, held in your city. Hoping the offering may prove an acceptable one, and that it will contribute to the benevolent and patriotic purpose designed by your fair, I subscribe myself your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

The cash donations to the fair already amount to $51,400. About $6000 has been received from the different departments of the Charlestown Navy Yard. The suit of naval uniform made by Boston tailors for Admiral Farragut has netted $100 for the fair. The receipts at Monitor Hall last week were $1871·96, making $3192·76 since the opening. About $2000 has been received from the *Kearsarge*. The receipts at the ticket office of the theatre have been $28,589, and the entire gross receipts from all sources thus far are roughly estimated at $290,000.

PERSONAL NOTICES.

From the latest Richmond papers received.

☞ TO E. W. R., NO. 1010 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.—Your personal of October 19th received. Colonel Alex. H. has so far recovered as to return home, and leaves to-day with his father and mother. Mrs. H. informed me that L. C. J. C., and H. and families are in Savannah; the board from them a few days since; all well; your friends are all well. Jules will write by next flag of truce. S. F. M.

RICHMOND, November 11, 1864.

☞ DIED, NOVEMBER 1, AT CULPEPPER C. H., of diphtheria, after an illness of four days, WILLIE CHANCELLOR, eldest son of William H. and Mary V. Eyre, in the 9th year of his age.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

A. LAWRENCE.

☞ MRS. FRANCES H. WHITE, MINERSVILLE, Pa.—Why don't some of you write? Have not heard from you since you left. How is Linda and the baby? Colonel R. was exchanged before we knew he was a prisoner. Uncles and families well; aunts Ann and Lucy also. Sister's two daughters are doing well. Would like to receive my dresses, etc., via Nassau, directed to Uncle William. Answer through New York flag of truce, and insert five lines. MOLLY.

☞ DIED.—ON THURSDAY LAST, AT 9 O'CLOCK P. M. at his residence, in Dinwiddie, Colonel McCaleb, Sr., in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

☞ TO E. R., WILMINGTON, DEL.—YOUR PERsonal received to-day. Delighted to hear from you. U. S. arrives here October 26, sailing 3, and 6, in Hampton Roads. He left here November 5 to return South. M. G. has written by flag of truce. Rest well. Love from all.

November 12, 1864. THE CARS, AMELIA.

☞ JOHN WESTWOOD, PHILADELPHIA PA.—Have just seen your personal of October 20. Am very well and delighted to hear from you. Write at once by flag of truce, and let us have your address, so that we can write you through same channel. Communicate frequently. All send their love. EMMA ELLIOTT.

RICHMOND, VA., November 10, 1864.

TELEGRAPHING EXTRAORDINARY.—The longest message that has been transmitted over the wires since the inauguration of telegraphing, passed over the wires from Nevada Territory to Washington, on last Thursday. It consisted of some 17,000 words, and cost the sum of six thousand dollars for its transmission. It required fourteen hours steady work to send it.—*St. Joe Herald.*

DRY GOODS.

OWEN EVANS & CO.,

No. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

HOW'S GOLD? DOWN!

THAT MEANS MORE CHEAP DRY GOODS!

WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY,

From the late New York Auction Sales, bought at the rate of Gold, 80 a large assortment of Dry Goods.

75 inch Silk Striped Brocha Long Shawls, $15, cost double to import.

20 pieces Lupin's Merinos, all colors, $1 75, worth $2 25.

20 pieces Lupin's heavy Twilled Cashmere, $1 87½, worth $2.

10 pieces rich Plaids, heavy Twills, $1, double width.

15 pieces Lupin's and Tartan Plaid Poplins, $1 25, double width.

Have now open at one end the richest all kinds of Plaid Poplins, Flannel and Cloths, Poplins, which we intend closing out at 50 cents.

American Delaines, odd styles, 37½ cents; new style, a little more.

BLACK SILKS. COLORS IN DRESS SILK.

Heavy Black Silk, $1 37½ to $2 50, low cost prices.

Great Gradual and Fine Silk Sales, at our low prices.

Brocho and Blanket Shawls.

1200 Brocha and Blanket Shawls, at low prices.

100 Brocha Striped shawls, $6, cost double to import.

100 Long and Square Black Thibet shawls, low.

CHEAP BALMORALS. SHIRTING LINENS.

100 Misses' Balmorals, $1 00 to $1 25, handsome.

1000 Heavy Wool Balmorals, $2 00 to $1 75.

500 Black and White Mourning Balmorals, $2 75 to $3.

1000 Gilbert's handsome and fine Balmorals, $1 50, worth $2.

120 pieces Shirting Linens, 50 cents, 62½ cents, 75 cents, and $1, all prices.

SHIRTING AND CLOAKING CLOTHS.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Black and White Shirting Flannel, $1, cheap.

All kinds Shirting Cloths coming out cheap.

Boys' Cassimeres, $1 25 to $2 00, all very cheap.

Men's Cassimeres, $1 75 to $2 50; they are very cheap.

Ribbed Tricot Cloths, all wool, for Ladies' Cloaks and Men's wear. The prettiest article imported this season.

All-wool Frosted Beavers, $3 50, heavy, for Ladies' Cloaks.

MUSLINS, FLANNELS, CALICOES.

Muslins at our usual low prices, no rise.

All-wool Flannel, 50 cents; can't be bought now for that price.

Shaker Flannel and Domets, 50, 75, 87, 81; won't shrink in washing.

Calicoes, 22, 31, 37 cents; less than wholesale price now.

Purples, Merrimacks, and White Ground Chintz, cheap.

20 pieces Canton Flannels, 37½ cents; a bargain for these times.

Canton Flannels, 40, 45, 50, 62, 65, 75 cents.

OWEN EVANS & CO.,

CHEAP MAMMOTH DRY GOODS HOUSE,

No. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

P. S.—Selling off cheap, Hoop Skirts, White Goods, Linen Cambric, Linen Handkerchiefs, Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Shirt Bosoms, 25 cents.

CASSELBERRY'S,

It No. 48 N. EIGHTH Street.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

THE GREAT BLANKET STORE.

BLANKETS AT RETAIL.
BLANKETS AT WHOLESALE.
BLANKETS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
BLANKETS FOR HOTELS.
BLANKETS FOR THE ARMY.
BLANKETS FOR THE NAVY.
BLANKETS OF ALL SIZES.
BLANKETS OF ALL QUALITIES.
BLANKETS THE CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
BLANKETS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

AT THE

BLANKET STORE,

9-28-3m S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets.

FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS,

PLAIN COLORS,

PLAIDS, AND

SHADES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET.

11-21-3t Above Willow.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—105.—Second floor above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense Stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Real Thread Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and importation, Silk and Merino Scarfs, all styles of Silk and Chenille Head-Dresses; Netts cheaper than elsewhere; Bugle Gimps and Rag's Buttons, Cloth Merino and Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Veils, Shawls and Scarf Borders, all widths; Fancy Bags and Side Combs, Hair Belt Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles, Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Magic Ruffings of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Nets, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Nets of our own improved methods; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, cassimere sheep, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to purchase your Fancy Goods at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-9

SHAKER FLANNELS,

OF ALL GRADES AND WIDTHS,

At the lowest prices.

Superior Goods at 75 Cents Per Yard.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.

11-21-3t Above Willow.

HOOP SKIRTS

628 Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, 628

Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

8-4-3p WM. T. HOPPER.

DRY GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH STREET,

Have just received from the Auction Sales of last week in New York a large lot of Dress Goods, Cloths, and Cassimeres, and will sell them at lower prices than they have been offered any time this season.

FRENCH REP POPLINS.
FRENCH EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS.
FINE FRENCH MERINOES.
RICH PLAID POPLINS.
RICH PLAID CLOTHS.
6-4 BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTHS.
6-4 ENGLISH MERINOES, $2, worth $2 50.
6-4 ENGLISH MERINOES, $1 50, worth $2.

Dress Goods, all grades and qualities, at as low prices as any in the city.

HANDSOME SILKS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS.

MOIRE ANTIQUES,
CORDED TAFFETAS,
POIL DE SOIES,
PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS,

at nearly as low prices as when there was no premium on Gold.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.

1200 Blanket Shawls, bought at a tremendous loss—

All Prices, from $7 to $13,

as low as they were sold last winter.

Black Beaver, Tricot Union Beaver.

Grey and Brown Mixed Cloths, Black and Mode Diagonal Ribbed Cloths, Habit Cloths, and one of the choicest assortments of

CASSIMERES

that can be found in the city. Prices low. 11-22-3t

BASKET'S PATTERN CASSIMERE,

FOR SUITS,

IN BLACKS AND CHOICE SHADES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

11-21-3t Above Willow.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

OPEN FINE GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Lyons Velvets,
Frost Beavers,
Velvet Beavers,
Chinchilla Cloth,
Tricot Beavers,
Fries Cloths,
Lupin's Merinos,
Lupin's Poplins,
Sublime Black Silks,
Richest Fancy Silks,
Lupin's De Laines,
Lupin's Cashmeres,
Lupin's Wool Plaids,
Lupin's Tamise,
Lupin's Parissiens,
Lupin's Thibet Shawls,
Vienna Brocho Shawls,
Paris Broche Shawls,
London Open Centre Shawls,
Large Premium Blankets,
Melodeon and Piano Covers,
Damask Table Linen,
Towelings and Napkins.

NEW GOODS DAILY.

10-20mwslm

BROCHE SHAWLS,

IN NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS,

From the Late Auction Sales.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

11-21-3t Above Willow.

BEST QUALITY

OF

LIGHT KID GLOVES.

A small lot of No. 7, 7½, 7¾, 7¾, and 8, slightly out of order, suitable for evening wear, at

$1·25 PER PAIR,

BEING ABOUT HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

WARBURTON & SON,

11-1 10ths No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

BLANKETS,

BLANKETS,

BLANKETS,

OF ALL GRADES AND SIZES,

At the lowest prices.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

11-21-3t Above Willow.

SOUTH STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,

No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

Now on hand and for sale, a full and complete stock of Fashionable Dress Goods, consisting of Poplins, Merinoes Empress Cloths, Reps, Alpacas, Mohairs, De Laines, Black Silks, &c. Also, a full assortment of Domestic Goods, Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, &c., all of which we offer to purchasers at from 10 to 15 per cent. below the prices for which these goods are sold in more fashionable localities. We invite buyers to call, examine, and compare our Goods and Prices with those of other Stores.

P. T. QUINLAN,

11-1-1m No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

CLOAKING CLOTHS!

FROSTED SEALSKINS,
CHOICE COLORS BEAVERS,
BEST SHADES FELTS,
CHINCHILLA CLOTHS,
VELOUR CLOTHS,

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET

11-21-3t Above Willow.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—A CARD.

Mr. FORD desires to improve the public with the fact that his arrangements WILL FREE US OF THE RESTRICTION OF ONE OLD PLAY, and permit a new one with a small company to be produced every week, at a trifling cost to the management. Tickets $1 75 to $2 50; Family Circle, $1; Gallery, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $15 and $20. Seats secured at the office of Ledger Building without extra charge.

Under no circumstances, therefore, can CORIOLANUS be again produced this season, after it is once withdrawn, which will be done after every Saturday night. 11-23-3t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS
of Rosedespah's great Aerial Act, as the Fairy Queen, in the Spectacle of

FAIRY QUEEN.

FAUVRETTE, FAUVRETTE,
FAUVRETTE, FAUVRETTE,
FAUVRETTE, FAUVRETTE,
FAUVRETTE, FAUVRETTE,
FAUVRETTE, FAUVRETTE,
FAUVRETTE, FAUVRETTE,
FAUVRETTE, FAUVRETTE,

OR, LAPPED IN THE SNOW
OR, UNDER THE SNOW
OR, UNDER THE SNOW
THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY

Was commenced by

LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE

From the Fashionable Audience in attendance last evening. The Most Miraculous Effects, and most especially

THE FALL OF THE AVALANCHE
THE FALL OF THE AVALANCHE

was the theme of encore and delight. The

Beautiful Costumes, Beautiful Costumes,
Beautiful Decorations, Beautiful Decorations,
Superb Music, Superb Music,
Superb Scenic, Superb Scenic,
Charming Songs, Charming Songs,
Charming Group, Charming Group,

and the

EXCELLENT CAST OF CHARACTERS,

all received the warmest commendation from the audience.

DON'T Forget, Don't Forget,
Don't Forget, Don't Forget,
Don't Forget, Don't Forget,
FAUVRETTE, FAUVRETTE,
FAUVRETTE, FAUVRETTE,
THIS EVENING, THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING, THIS EVENING,
Seats Secured Seats Secured
Seats Secured Seats Secured
Seats Secured Seats Secured
Three Days in Advance. Three Days in Advance.
Three Days in Advance. Three Days in Advance. 11-22-3t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.

HOUSES PACKED NIGHTLY.
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK

of the brilliant engagement of

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS

MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY,

THE LADIES OF KILLARNEY.

AND

YANKEE COURTSHIP.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS

IN BOTH PIECES.

GREAT BILL FOR THANKSGIVING.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

S. W. CORNER TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

WEDNESDAY, November 23, 1864.

At half-past three o'clock.

SECOND CLASSICAL MATINEE

BY THE

PHILADELPHIA CLASSICAL QUINTETTE CLUB

Messrs. GAERTNER, JARVIS, CROSS, PLAGEMANN, and SCHMITZ.

PROGRAMME.

Grand Trio in D Minor, Op. 49.....Mendelssohn
Quartette, No. 1, in G.....Mozart
Violin Solo, Concerto in E Minor.....Rode
Quintette, Op. 4, in E Flat.....Beethoven

Subscription list for the Season of Twenty-five Matinees is at the Music Store of Mr. J. E. Gould, seventh and Chesnut streets, where engagements for parlor or private performances, 25 or more in a party, can be made for the services of the Club. Proprietors of Schools can make special subscription terms. 11-15-6t

Single Tickets, to be had only at the door, Fifty Cents.

"THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY."

THEODORE TILTON, Esq.,

OF THE

NEW YORK "INDEPENDENT,"

Will deliver a Lecture on this subject, in

CONCERT HALL,

On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29,

At 8 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Martien's Bookstore, No

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1864.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 23.

General Canby's Wound.

Information has been received at the War Department that General Canby is improving.

The "Florida."

Additional evidence in the *Florida* case was handed over by Mr. Weiss to Secretary Seward yesterday.

Commander Cushing.

Lieutenant Commander Cushing leaves for his fleet again to-day. They have a model of his torpedo at the Navy Department.

Indian Agent.

Charles S. Rich has been appointed agent for the New York Indians, vice Delos E. Gill, incapacitated by a protracted illness.

The Vote at the Late Election.

It is an interesting fact that the recent Presidential vote is largely in excess of the popular vote of 1860, notwithstanding the numbers absent in and lost by the war.

Taxing Luxuries.

It is stated that in the forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury, he will ask for an increased taxation on articles of luxury, with a view of augmenting the revenue.

From City Point.

There is information from City Point, dated yesterday morning, that but a short time will elapse before the Dutch Gap canal will be opened.

About fifty deserters from our armies arrived at City Point on Sunday from the valley, having been taken prisoners by General Sheridan in his late campaign. The larger number of them were substitutes, and had deserted and joined the Rebel army.

They were sent to the Shenandoah valley, as there was less likelihood of their being identified if captured.

A court has been organized at City Point to try them, of which General Collis is President.

The heavy rain-storm of the past four days in that quarter is over.

Arrival of Dead.

The City Point boat brought up the bodies of Lieutenant Riddle, 37th Wisconsin; Lieutenant James Kilbourn, 8th Connecticut; and Sergeant Degnon, 51st Pennsylvania, to be forwarded to their friends.

Land Certificates.

Under the Donation Law patent certificates were issued in the month of September, 1864, for actual settlement, claims amounting to twenty thousand three hundred and twenty-eight acres, at Roxbury, Oregon. The fees paid the Register and the Receiver for the same amounted to six hundred and fifteen dollars.

The Storm at the Front.

Persons at the front report the storm as having left the roads in a wretched condition, and drenched all the men and animals. The statement is current that a rapid rise of the James has caused breakage in the partition walls of Butler's canal, and the current was sweeping through the new channel.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Heavy Receipts of Specie at the Mint—Arrival of an Overland Mail.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 23.—The steamer *Brother Jonathan* arrived here to-day from the North, bringing $400,000 in gold. The reception of specie at the Mint in this city to-day was the heaviest ever known.

The total amount of treasure received at San Francisco, for the past ten days, was nearly two and a half millions.

The overland mail, after a detention of two weeks, has arrived, with New York letters of October 20.

From Havana and South America.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The steamer *Eagle* has arrived with Havana dates of the 19th inst.

There was no later news from Mexico.

Sick and wounded soldiers continued to arrive from Saint Domingo.

The expedition to Puerto Cabello found no Rebel troops, and after destroying two large warehouses filled with tobacco and hides, returned to their vessels. The next day they landed again and met with some opposition, but drove the Rebels from their intrenchments.

Advices from Venezuela state that commissioners of peace were on the way to General Falcon.

The *Porvenir* of Carracas says that the whole republic is at peace except the State of Guayaana.

The Presidential election has resulted almost unanimously for General Falcon, and there is no doubt he will be elected.

The Nassau *Guardian* announces the arrival of the steamship *Laurel*, after touching at Madeira and Teneriffe, at one of which places she double-left Semmes and her crew.

Large mines of magnetic iron are said to have been discovered in Puerto Rico, the yield of which is reported to be sixty-five to seventy-five per cent.

INHUMAN CONDUCT OF A SEA-CAPTAIN

NEW YORK, November 23.—The brig *Lady of the Lake*, from Jacmel, brings Captain Nickerson and the crew of the brig *Vicid*, of Halifax, sunk at sea.

Captain Nickerson reports that a few hours after his vessel sank he spoke the brig *Express*, Captain Howard, of Halifax, and requested that himself and his exhausted crew, who were in an open boat, might be taken on board; but Captain Howard refused, and also heartlessly refused to tow the boat in towards the shore. They finally succeeded in reaching the shore, but not before being exposed to a gale which burst upon them.

Action of the Canadian Authorities in Relation to Rebel Refugees and Pirates.

QUEBEC, November 23.—Owing to reliable information that Southerners and Rebel sympathizers, in certain Western towns, are manufacturing clandestinely, and collecting at convenient points, shot, shell, and cannon, the Government issued, under chapter 4 of the Act of 1863, a proclamation prohibiting the exportation, or carrying coastwise, or by inland navigation, of arms or ammunition.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 23.—The hub and spoke factory of Royer, Coleman & Co. was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is nearly thirty thousand dollars; partially insured.

The weather is very cold, and a slight snow fell yesterday.

Departure of the Steamer "Africa."

BOSTON, November 23.—The royal mail steamer *Africa* sailed this morning, with thirty-eight passengers for Liverpool and fourteen for Halifax; also $26,000 in gold for Liverpool, and $2500 in silver for Halifax.

Illness of Thomas D. McGee.

QUEBEC, November 23.—Thomas Darcy McGee is lying dangerously ill in this city.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Flour unsettled; 32,000 bbls. sold; State, $9 00@10; Ohio, $11@12; Southern, $10 50@15. Wheat quiet; Western 2@3c. lower; 15,000 bush. sold at 180@190. Oats unsettled and 1@2c. lower; 30,000 bush. sold at 106@106. Corn unsettled and 2c. lower; 15,000 bush. sold at 130@130. Beef unsettled and heavy; mess $8 50@9 50. Lard quiet at 21½@22. Whisky firm at 1.75.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Stocks are dull; Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Cumberland preferred, 45¾; Illinois Central, 126; Michigan Southern, 79½; New York Central, 120; Reading, 140; Hudson River, 118¾; Erie, 94½; One-year Certificates, 97; Treasury 7-30s, 108¾; 10-40s, Registered, 97¾; Coupons, 98½; Coupon 6s, 104¾. Gold was opened at 225, and since the Board declined to 222.

BALTIMORE, November 23.—Flour closed with an advancing tendency, and prices are 12½c. higher; Howard street super $11 75@12. Wheat advanced 5 cents; Southern red, $1 70; white $1 90. Corn firm, with a scarce supply, the new crop is quoted at $1 75@1 75. Whisky held at $1 70 for Western.

FROM BOSTON.

Honors to Commodore Winslow—Close of the Sailors' Fair—The Total Receipts, etc etc.

BOSTON, November 23.—Captain Winslow had a public reception by the citizens of Roxbury last evening in Institute Hall, followed by a grand banquet at the Norfolk House. Among the many agreeable features was the presentation of a silver tea service to the heroic sailor.

The results of the Navy or Sailor's Fair, which closed last evening, have not yet been correctly ascertained, but it will exceed $250,000. The officers and crew of the *Kearsarge* war steamer sent in a contribution of $500 yesterday, which secured the naval sword to Captain James Alden, the gallant commander of the *Kearsarge*.

The second contest, up to this morning at 8 o'clock, took place over between Admiral Farragut and Captain Winslow.

The Conscription—Official Gazette—Correcting the Enrollment.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15, 1864.—Circular No. 59.—Attention is again called to the necessity of correcting the enrollment lists in every district and sub-district. While the Board is responsible, as a body, for the enrollment, the Commissioner of the Board will be required to give his particular attention to the correction, revision, and preservation of the lists, and to the preparation of all reports and returns in regard to them; and he is hereby especially directed to see that monthly reports of the corrections made in the enrollment for the preceding month are promptly forwarded to this office on or before the 5d day of every month.

Circular No. 24, from this office, dated June 25, 1864, is reproduced and revised for the guidance of all concerned. It is as follows:—

The attention of the Boards of Enrolment is called to Section 6 of the Act amendatory to the Enrolment Act, which is in the following words, viz.:—

"Section 6. And be it further enacted, That the Boards of Enrolment shall enroll all the persons liable to draft under the provisions of this act, and the age in which this is an amendment, whose names may have been omitted by the proper enrolling officers; all persons who shall arrive at the age of twenty years before the draft; all aliens who shall declare their intention to become citizens; all persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States who have not been in such service two years during the present war, and all persons who have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of the act to which this is an amendment, but who are not specifically exempted by the provisions of this act, and said Boards of Enrolment shall release said discharges from draft of persons who, between the time of the enrolment and the draft, shall have arrived at the age of twenty years, and also all aliens from the names of such persons from the enrolment.

Attention is also called to paragraphs 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62, Revised Regulations for the Bureau of the Provost Marshal-General.

It is to be borne in mind by the Boards that their duties, in regard to the correction of the enrolment, do not cease with its revision as recently completed or now in progress. On the contrary the revision of these lists is a continuous duty to which the labors of all Boards must be directed.

The names of all persons liable to military duty taking up their residence in a sub district, as well as all in the sub-district who from time to time shall become liable, shall be added to the enrolment list; and the names of persons who enlist into the military or naval service, or who remove permanently from a district, or whose liability terminates while in it, will be stricken off; and in case of removal, whenever it is practicable, the Board of Enrolment of the district to which the person removes will be notified, and he will be enrolled by that Board.

The Board of Enrolment shall have copies of the enrolment lists open to the examination of the public at all proper times, and shall give public notice that any person may appear before the Board and have any name stricken off the list, if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board that the person named is not properly enrolled, on account of—

1. Alienage;
2. Non-residence.
3. Over age;
4. Permanent physical disability, of such a degree as to render the person not a proper subject for enrolment under the law and regulations;
5. Having served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged.

Civil officers, clergymen, and all other prominent citizens are invited to appear at all times before the Board to point out errors in the lists, and to give such information in their possession as may aid in the correction and revision thereof.

To the duty of hearing and acting upon a claim for exemption, Boards of Enrolment are enjoined to devote all the time that can be spared from other less pressing duties. They will report to the Provost Marshal-General, for the purpose of correcting lists on file, at the end of each month, upon sheets of Consolidated Enrolment Lists, the names and residences of all persons who have been added to or stricken from the rolls during the month.

They will send with each report a recapitulation, showing, in concise form, the number enrolled at the time of forwarding the last list, the number stricken from the enrolment, and the number added to it since that time, and its actual condition at date of report.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal-General.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

The Dash of Iverson on Atlanta.

We published on the 21st an account of the capture of nine hundred Rebels in a dash on Atlanta, they supposing the place to have been evacuated. The Augusta *Chronicle* gives the following in addition to that account:—

On the 6th the 20th Army Corps relieved the 23d, which gave rise to a rumor that Sherman was being reinforced. Our cavalry captured a drove of five hundred mules near the Chattahoochee river recently.

A Rebel Telegraph Superintendent.

From the Richmond Whig, November 19.

Major Charles Merriwether, of the Telegraphic Corps, has been appointed Superintendent of the Telegraphic Division from Macon, Georgia, to Mobile and Meridian—embracing the new military line from Selma to Blue Mountain.

Policemen Not Liable to Conscription.

A few days since the policemen of Selma, Alabama, were taken by the enrolling officer, and sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, which resulted in the discharge of the City Marshal—the head of the force. The privates, however, were remanded back to the enrolling officer. Governor Watts then certified to all of them as State officers, and they were all exempted.

Deserters from Meade's Army.

From the Richmond Enquirer, November 19.

A large number of Federal deserters, desiring to avail themselves of the advantages afforded under the provisions of "Order No. 65," came into our line yesterday, and were consigned to Castle Thunder to await their turn to be forwarded home. One hundred and odd deserters were sent off yesterday under Confederate escort, in conformity with said order.

Yankee Overcoats Wanted by the Rebels.

Advertisement from the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 19.

Wanted, a Yankee cavalry overcoat, for a soldier in the field.

Raid on a New Line—Reported Invasion of Eastern Kentucky.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 21.

General Burbridge has been put on the alert again by reports that General Breckinridge is attempting the invasion of Kentucky by way of Bull's Gap. The short allowance on which the Rebel General has been put in Southwestern Virginia, has, doubtless, whetted his desire for a dwelling-place again on the fat blue grass lands, but his undertaking, particularly at this season of the year, is one of the greatest temerity.

It is not, however, difficult to imagine that he will be in a desperate strait for winter supplies for his army, unless he makes some bold strike for a new source. Forces are, we learn, being concentrated rapidly at a point beyond Lexington, to counteract his movements; and there ought to be no great difficulty in keeping his hungry horde in the mud and knobs of the Cumberland's head-waters until they cave in or retire

—Latest news from Madagascar mentions grave disorders in the islands. Foreigners are forbidden to fire on any native, and are thus exposed to constant robbery. There is little security of life for Europeans at Tamatave.

—I remember an anecdote of Charles Kean. He was entertained at dinner by one of the great New York merchants. Opposite to him at the table there sat a gentleman who continued to observe him with marked attention, and at last called on the host to present him to Mr. Kean. The introduction was duly made, and ratified by drinking wine together, when the stranger, with much impressiveness of manner, said:—"I saw you in 'Richard' last night."

Kean, feeling, not unnaturally, that a compliment was approaching, smiled blandly, and bowed.

"Yes, sir," continued the other, in a slow, almost judicial tone:—"I have seen your father in 'Richard,' and I saw the late Mr. Cook"—another pause, in which Charles Kean's triumph was gradually mounting higher and higher, "Yes, sir! Cook, sir, was better than your father; and your father, sir, a long way better than you!"

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.

Diamonds, Silver, Bullion, Jewels, Precious Stones, Fine and Large Tea Sets, for Parties, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Spoons, &c.

Watches repaired and warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver Bought. 11-19-6m

HARRISON JARDEN.

JAMES BARRERS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT, S. E. corner SECOND and CHERRY Streets, Philada., would call the attention of the public to his large and EXCELLENT THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS, a very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting Rooms, Offices, &c. ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS. CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED. 10-3-3m

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELSIOR, GRANDS, HARMONIUMS, AND MELODEONS AT MARSH'S MUSIC STORE, No. 1102 CHESTNUT Street. 10-7-3m

FURNITURE. CHEAPEST AND BEST.

Parlor Suits, Bed-room and Chamber Suits, Dining-Room Suits, Kitchen Furniture, Library and Office Furniture, Household Furniture, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Rather than Break or Mingle Pieces, at the lowest possible prices.

GOULD & CO.'S, Union Furniture Depot, 11-19-tfstuth1 N. E. Cor. RECORD AND RACE STS.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE At a small advance on old prices.

I. LUTZ, se10-3m No. 421 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN, No. 208 N. NINTH STREET.

Gilt Oval Photograph Frames CONSTANTLY ON HAND. se10-3m

GAS HEATING STOVES! CHEAPER THAN COAL OR WOOD!

EAGLE GAS HEATING STOVE, THE ONLY ONE THAT IS FREE FROM SMOKE OR SMELL.

Will Heat OFFICES, PARLORS, DINING, SLEEPING, AND BATH ROOMS.

With less trouble, in less time, and at less expense than any Coal or Wood Stove. They are very convenient for use in apartments in which there is no Chimney Flue.

G. W. LOOMIS, No. 27 S. SIXTH STREET, 11-22tuthsm PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES! STOVES! SELLING OFF. SELLING OFF. SELLING OFF. Entire Stock of Stoves.

SILVER'S GAS CONSUMING STOVES.

These superior stoves are well known; we are selling them off very low, at manufacturers' prices. Also SHORT IRON OVEN STOVES, 20 per cent. lower than regular prices, at

McKNIGHT'S, 11-15-12t FIFTEENTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or European Ranges, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fire-board Stoves, Bath Boilers, Wrought Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON, 9-30-fmw-6m No. 209 S. SECOND Street.

COAL AT COST—$7.50 PER TON.—THE Consumers' Mutual Coal Company, Incorporated under the General Mining Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, October, 1861.

President, JAMES LYND, Office, No. 218 S. SIXTH Street.

The Company is still receiving subscriptions to its stock at $10 per share, and supplying its stockholders with the best quality of White Ash Schuylkill Coal at $7 50 per ton.

In regard to the title to the Colliery, and the corporate functions of the Company, reference can be made to their President, DAVID W. SELLERS, Esq., and to reports on the quality of the Coal, the capacity of the mines, and the productiveness of the entire enterprise, the following letter from STRICKLAND KNEASS, Esq., the able Civil Engineer and Surveyor of the City of Philadelphia, is submitted:—

PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1861.—James Lynd, Esq., President Consumers' Mutual Coal Co.—Dear Sir:—Having visited, at your request, the mines lately leased by you on Coal Ridge, at Mine Hill, on Schuylkill River, I take pleasure in saying that I can see no reason why, with proper management, you should not have entire success in being able to deliver, at low figures, and with profit to yourselves to the consumer and remote adverse to the stockholders.

The Skidmore and Mammoth Veins have worked by you have been operated for many years, at the site of your own Colliery, as well as at all other points. The coal is therefore well known in this city, and you have no new article to introduce.

The old Slope is in full operation, and the new Slope opened to its level of its seam, is progressing rapidly, and ready for operating, with a facility equal to your anticipations; and I believe that, judiciously worked, without interruptions that cannot well be foreseen, you will be able to reach a capacity of 100,000 tons per annum with your present machinery, the condition of which, I believe, will not require either much time or great expenditure to place it in first-rate working order.—Very Respectfully,

STRICKLAND KNEASS, Civil Engineer.

The following announcements, selected from a large number, show the appreciation of the enterprise by the citizens of Philadelphia:—

PHILADELPHIA, October 2, 1864.—Dear Sir:—The coal I received from the Consumers' Mutual Coal Company, on my subscription, has given us entire satisfaction. It burns readily, burns well, is free from slate or dirt, white ashes, and is not easily extinguished. I am pleased with it, and can say I have not been out for coal or nine days.—Very truly yours,

WILSON JEWELL, No. 421 N. SIXTH Street.

October 2, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Until I became a stockholder in your Company, I had always been in the habit of buying Lehigh coal. Since trying yours I find it, for household purposes, fully equal to Lehigh, and a very much cheaper fuel. Yours truly, SAMUEL C. BUNNELL.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq., President of the Consumers' Mutual Coal Company.—My Dear Sir:—Our Coal has come to hand all in good order, and has been used to both large and small fires. I am informed that the quality in all that could be desired. Yours truly, JOHN KEARSLEY.

No. 107 Locust Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq., President Consumers' Mutual Coal Company.—Dear Sir:—I have given the coal a thorough trial, and find it a most splendid article. I am so much pleased with it that, if not too late, I will increase my subscription to one hundred shares. Respectfully, ALLEN C. WILSON, No. 1805 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29, 1864.—Friend Lynd:—The coal furnished me as a stockholder in the Consumers' Company gives entire satisfaction. It is well prepared and burns freely. I could not wish a better article.

E. F. FRALEY, No. 42 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq., President Consumers' Mutual Coal Company.—Dear Sir:—It affords me great pleasure to announce to you my perfect satisfaction with the coal received from your Company under my order as a subscriber. I have been accustomed to use coal from the neighborhood of your mine, and also from it when in other hands. Its superiority heretofore was decidedly marked, but in its present hands I find the article in no way deteriorated, but on the contrary, so far as I am able to judge, for domestic purposes fully equal to any that I have ever used, or have analyzed.

I am, very truly yours, &c., WILLIAM M. UHLER, Falls of Schuylkill.

Agent in Manayunk—JOHN ADAMS.
Agent in Germantown—SPENCER ROBERTS. 11-22-9t

A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE OF COAL, AT LOWEST MARKET RATES, To be had at Schuylkill Haven Coal Company's Depot, Nos. 1825 and 1827 MARKET STREET.

N. B.—Our motto is QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. 10-31-1m

$8 A TON For Large Nut Coal. $10 a Ton For Stove and Heater Coal, AT ALTER'S COAL YARD, NINTH Street (807), below Girard avenue.

N. B.—Samples at Branch Office, SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN. 11-1-1m

A CARD.—BELCHER & CO., PROPRIETORS OF CENTRAL EATING HOUSE AND DINING ROOMS, No. 21 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE GIRARD HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Tenders his gratitude to the public press, to their numerous patrons and friends, their warmest thanks for liberal encouragement most generously bestowed, and pledges to add such further conveniences and improvements, and use every endeavor to merit the continued support and patronage of the general public of Philadelphia and vicinity. 10-12-6m

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., AT S. B. THOMAS', OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and RANSTED Streets, Second entrance, Ranted street. S. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOTHS &c., FOR SALE CHEAP. REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 10-6-3m

KINNE-KNONS-AW CUBAN SMOKING TOBACCO! This well-regulated tobacco is manufactured from the FIRST LEAF And eminently recommended to all Gentlemen of Taste. Sold wholesale and retail at GUSTY FOX'S SEGAR EMPORIUM, No. 611 CHESNUT Street, 10-4-3m Opposite State House.

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.

President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.

Directors.

Thomas A. Scott,	James E. Magee,
S. E. Kneass,	T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William S. Freeman,	John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King,	John Bracy, do
John M. Riley,	W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver,	William G. Slade, Colorado.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET, ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's holes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.

Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 427 CHESNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $3 00 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 11-12-2m

NATIONAL OIL REFINING COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital $200,000. 20,000 Shares. $10 Par.

PRESIDENT, WATSON MALONE. MANAGERS.

WATSON MALONE,	HUGH STEVENSON,
CHARLES HOYER,	THOS. J. LANCASTER,
F. BLACKBURNE, JR.,	JAMES G. FARRIS,
	ALEXANDER P. HEAM.

TREASURER, THOMAS J. LANCASTER. SECRETARY, HENRY C. STEVENSON.

This Company is founded upon a substantial and legitimate business basis, and offers greater inducements and more reliable security for investment than any other now before the public. Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock is already taken. Directors of the property may be examined, and all information obtained at the office of the Company, No. 128 SECOND Street.

JAS. H. STEVENSON, 11-22-fmth3t GENERAL AGENT.

PEMBROKE OIL COMPANY, Venango County, Pennsylvania, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

100,000 SHARES AT $5 A SHARE, FULL PAID.

Working Capital Reserved for Development, $40,000.

PRESIDENT—ALFRED HUNT, Esq. VICE-PRESIDENT—EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq. SECRETARY AND TREASURER, THOMAS W. EVANS.

DIRECTORS:

Mr. ALFRED HUNT, Philadelphia, President of the Pittsburgh Iron Works.
Mr. WILLIAM C. HOUSTON, No. 119 S. Water street, Philadelphia.
Mr. EDWARD SHIPPEN, S. E. corner of Sixth and Walnut street, Philadelphia.
Mr. THOMAS W. EVANS, No. 820 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Mr. E. W. BAILEY, No. 819 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Mr. BILL BURGWIN, Pittsburg, Pa.
Mr. R. RUSH BRADFORD, New Brighton, Pa.
Mr. J. L. CARNAGHAN, President of Corn Planter Oil Company, Allegheny City, Pa.
Mr. WILLIAM O. HUGHART, Pittsburg, Pa., Secretary and Treasurer of Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad.

The Company own in fee simple 115 acres of the best Oil Territory on the right bank of the Allegheny river, near Oil City, with one producing Well and another nearly completed, with railroad, turnpike, and river access to the property.

For particulars, see Prospectus, to be found with any of the Directors, or at the offices of

MESSRS. COOPER & CRAFFT, No. 24 EXCHANGE, and Mr. S. HARVEY THOMAS, No. 324 WALNUT STREET,

Who are authorized to sell a limited number of shares of stock. 11-19-6t

THE RUSSELL FARM OIL COMPANY, SUGAR CREEK, VENANGO CO., PA.

CAPITAL . . $250,000.

FIFTY THOUSAND SHARES OF $5 EACH.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $3 50 PER SHARE.

$20,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

DIRECTORS:

J. R. McCREARY, President. THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice-President. J. W. VANHOUTEN, PHILIP FERREE, JOHN BOWER.

SAMUEL P. FERREE, Secretary and Treasurer.

The property belonging to the Company consists of One Hundred and Fifty Acres in fee simple, of valuable Lubricating Oil Land, situated on Sugar creek, about two miles from its mouth, which empties into French creek, Venango county, Pa.

This property has been selected with a view to its valuable location, having its lines extended along and on both sides of the creek over three hundred rods, which, together with the large amount of Flat or Bottom Land, gives it superior advantages for drilling a large number of Oil Wells. At least One Hundred Wells can be located, with ample room for Tanks, Engine-houses, and Dwellings.

A good well, giving twenty barrels per day, is within one-fourth of a mile above it, also, several good producing wells on the creek below it.

The oil obtained on this creek is the Lubricating Oil, which commands in price one hundred per cent. above other oils, and is more in demand.

The Company can obtain a large revenue by parties wishing to sink wells, reserving from one-fourth to one-half of the oil free of expense to the Company, independent of the revenue from their own wells, there being a large sufficiency of land for both purposes.

It is designed to give the contract to drill several wells in the best location at once. The title to the property is perfect and free of incumbrance.

Subscription Books are now open at the office of FERREE & CO., No. 33 S. THIRD Street. 11-17-12t

THE CLARION RIVER OIL COMPANIES.

OFFICE, No. 341 WALNUT STREET, (SECOND FLOOR).

WILLIAM P. SCHELL, PRESIDENT.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, 11-9-thstu1* Secretary and Treasurer.

THE GALP CREEK OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Capital, $1,000,000. Shares, 100,000. PAR VALUE, $10.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE (until in full)..... $2 00 per Share. RESERVED WORKING CAPITAL.....$40,000.

PRESIDENT—JAMES MCCUTCHEON. SECRETARY AND TREASURER—WILLIAM BAIRD.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES MCCUTCHEON,	H. J. ADAMS,
J. GILLINGHAM,	GEORGE MCFADDEN,
WILLIAM BAIRD,	J. H. GRAHAM.
	HENRY C. BUTCHER.

The Stock Book of the Company is now open at the Counting House of MESSRS. MCCUTCHEON & COLLINS, No. 240 N. FRONT Street.

Subscribers, upon signing their names, will be required to pay twenty per cent. of their subscription, and the balance in sixty days, when the certificates of stock will be ready for delivery.

The lands of the Company have been selected with the greatest care by a competent oil expert, and are in the midst of great and well-known oil districts, and consist of—First, About one acre of land on Galp Creek, upon which we have two oil wells, which produce one hundred barrels per day. Second, In the very heart of the Kanawha oil region, and adjoining the well-known Burning Spring tract, we have a large interest in fifteen acres in different stages of development, and several of them nearly completed. There is none also for an equal number of wells upon the same property.

The Company own, also, over the acres of an immense property in the neighborhood of the others, upon which they propose sinking several wells, the money having been provided for the purpose.

Such an opportunity of obtaining at a low cost, a stock-paying dividend from so much a portion of the property is seldom offered.

For further information apply at the office of

J. D. REINBOTH, No. 430 WALNUT STREET, 11-19 Between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

C. B. DUNGAN.

DUNKARD OIL COMPANY. CAPITAL - - - - - $500,000. 100,000 Shares—$5 Par Value.

The following is extracted from the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of September 17, 1864, prior to the organization of the DUNKARD OIL COMPANY:—

"On almost all the streams in Green County the lands have already been leased with a view to explorations for coal oil, and on one, particularly, the Dunkard's, the developments have been of the most encouraging character. The editor of the Waynesburg (Pa.) 'Messenger,' in referring to the subject, after a careful personal inspection of the region and its operations that are now taking place there, says:—

"'We are honestly of opinion that when capital and enterprise shall have developed the lands along the creek, that locality will be found to compare, in the extent of its Oil production, with the Venango district, while in the purity, gravity, and value of its Oil, it is acknowledged to be indubitably superior. Our convictions on this subject are based upon actual knowledge and observation of both regions, and of the geological formations and surface indications. We are gratified to learn that we are not alone in these favorable impressions and inquiries.

"'Scientific men and experienced and practical Oil operators concur in them, and are investing liberally of their own means, and directing the attention of capitalists to the promising character of the Dunkard country. Already several large companies have been organized in Pittsburg and the East, which will soon commence operations on an extensive scale. In the meantime individual energy and local enterprise are doing much to develop that favored locality. New derricks spring up every few days, and the process of sinking wells goes on in many instances without interruption, night or day.'"

Books open for sale of STOCK at the Counting House of A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO., No. 513 MARKET Street. A. H. FRANCISCUS, Sec. [11-12 6t] President.

PITTSBURG AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Capital, $400,000—Par, $5 Per Share.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 50 PER SHARE, FOR FULL PAID STOCK AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

The property of this Company consists of the following valuable

FEE SIMPLE

Territory, exclusive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, Wells going down and Nearly Finished:—

No. 1. About 50 (fifty) Acres on Cherry Tree Run in FEE SIMPLE, boring and sufficient to drill FIFTY WELLS. This Territory is opposite the Oxford Petroleum Company Well, which is 1,000 feet, recently struck in part by the celebrated Story Farm, &c., &c.

No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years) on Wash. McClintock Oil Territory—28 acres. All flat, very valuable flowing and Pumping Wells will adjoin.

No. 3. "Wild Cat" Flowing Well, about 30 barrels per day, on Wash. McClintock Farm. The Company owns the WHOLE working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c., &c.

No. 4. "California Well, No. 1," on Oil Creek, down 600 feet, already 45 inches. This well has flowed 150 barrels per day.

No. 5. "California Well, No. 2," on Oil Creek, down nearly 500 feet.

No. 6. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 125 acres Oil Creek, all flat, containing one flowing well, with fifteen-horse engine, tanks, derricks, &c., &c., complete.

No. 7. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 175 acres Oil Creek, all flat, and in one well now on the ground, one-quarter interest (working interest) in one well and lease.

TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Books for original subscription are now open at our office, for a few days only; when closed, the stock to be placed on the regular Boston and Philadelphia Stock Boards as a non-assessable dividend-paying Oil Company, when it is expected the shares will largely advance. Altogether independent of the above, no responsibles can be obtained of the undersigned. The small capital of the Company, with the actual large interests, must make it a favorite as a source investment.

H. S. LEECH, No. 14 Farquhar Buildings, WALNUT below THIRD, Philadelphia Agency. LEONARD & MANLEY, No. 56 BEAVER Street, New York Agency. SPENCER, VILA & CO., Bankers, 11-16 Boston Agency.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE, and will pay particular attention to the purchase of all the desirable and regular dividend-paying

PETROLEUM STOCKS,

Such as the NOBLE AND DELAMATER, DALZELL, McELHENY, McCLINTOCKVILLE, of Philadelphia, and GERMANIA, HIGHGATE, and KNICKERBOCKER, of New York.

JOHN PONDIR, No. 33 PINE STREET, Room 5. 10-29-1m New York.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, *Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit*, and all Diseases of the Bladder. Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weaknesses arising from Excesses in Exercise. The constitution once affected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of medicine to *strengthen and invigorate the system*, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities; Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leucorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudence, or in the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in "*Male or Female*," *from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing*. It is pleasant in taste and odor. "*Immediate*" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Barks or Iron*.

Those suffering from *Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once;*

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect *his Bodily Health, Mental Powers, Happiness, and his Posterity.*

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, *at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Sarsaparilla, in all these diseases.*

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of *Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries*, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the most eminent of the faculty, and have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land. Medicines delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions. Direct letters to

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, Or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.

Beware of counterfeits. Ask for HELMBOLD'S, and take no other.

Office open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M. Sold by Druggists everywhere.